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Item 3 of the provisional agenda
Measuring what matters - broadening official statistics:
Session 2: How to react swiftly

Experimental statistics new challenges for NSOs: Istat experience

Note by the Italian National Institute of Statistics

Summary

The note highlights the strategic vision of Istat that is aimed at ensuring its relevance by innovating processes and products to respond to the new needs with increased effectiveness. Experimental statistics are at the core of this innovation agenda, fully embedded in the research activities. Two examples are presented showing how to ensure a good balance between research *independence* on the one hand, and *relevance and pertinence* on the other hand.

The document is presented to the Conference of European Statisticians' seminar on "Measuring what matters – broadening official statistics", session 2 "How to react swiftly" for discussion.

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I. Introduction

1. The evolution of the demand for statistical information, also resulting from new data sources, technologies and methods, confronted the Italian National Institute of Statistics (Istat) with the urgent need to innovating processes and products, thus increasing its ability to respond to the new needs with growing effectiveness.

II. Istat as part of public research system

2. Since November 2016, Istat is officially part of the Italian public research system. The regulatory law of the Institute (passed at the end of 2017), defines research as "aimed at improving the quality of statistical information and processes for production, development and dissemination of official statistics, as well as at embedding the results of methodological and thematic research in the above processes".

3. Evidence of need and willingness to invest in research is also given by the Institute's strategic planning, wherein a specific development of methodological and thematic research is outlined. Methodological and thematic research are acknowledged as a factor of growth for the Institute and its human capital, to pursue structurally and organically.

4. Research contributes to improving statistical information, to experimenting and developing new techniques and methodologies, to implementing thematic analyses, and to the promoting initiatives aimed at integrating new sources, big data and open data in the production and dissemination of official statistics.

5. To outline the role of research in Istat, reference to Fellegi (2010) on research in the National Statistical Institutes may be useful. Fellegi discusses in detail the antinomy between research *independence* (freedom in choosing fields to investigate), on the one hand, and *relevance and pertinence* (motivated by data and information production needs), on the other. Being able to identify the right balance between independence and relevance guarantees both a strong research capacity, and significant spillovers on production activities. Research is only relevant if motivated and guided by the activities carried out in the production processes.

6. On the other hand, independence gives researchers the opportunity to propose and manage research topics. Failing to secure a certain degree of autonomy to researchers, and engaging them entirely in immediate production support requests, will imply that those researchers will guarantee neither research nor development. If an Institute fails to give research activities the appropriate frames of reference and management, relevance and independence will inevitably clash. The point is therefore to find a balance to secure both. Results of research activities are a factor of structural and progressive improvement, able to feed a virtuous circle of continuous progress on both processes and final products.

7. Recently, Istat has adopted instruments and infrastructures to shape and structure research and innovation activities to conjugate independence and relevance, as highlighted by Fellegi.

8. The decision at Istat was to enhance two research lines, typical of a Statistical Institute: one on statistical methods and techniques and one on social and economic themes. To support the two areas, we have established two external expert committees: a Methodological Advisory Board will assist strategic research projects and relevant process innovations; a Scientific Committee will evaluate the thematic projects.

9. In the methodological field, the Institute is investing in projects that address research questions directly related to the modernization program: e.g., the integrated system of registers, census data obtained through data integration, use of Big Data for the production

of statistics and the unification of methods and tools for managing and running production processes of surveys on business.

10. Concerning thematic research, areas of interest have been identified by their relevance in the short and mid-term scientific debate, potential contribution to economic and social policies, impact on statistical production, also taking into account stakeholders' needs of at the Country's level and international projects.

11. In May 2017, a call for projects was launched, on the research areas thus identified, open to all Istat researchers. The response to the call was higher than expected, with 77 projects submitted.

12. The Laboratory is another instrument aimed at encouraging innovation and strengthening the role of research as a founding value and a tool for strategic growth of the Institute and its human resources. The Laboratory selects projects likely to produce outputs of interest for official statistics and experimental statistics.

13. The main impact of investing in research is on the relevance of the Institute, its capacity to produce new knowledge on emerging phenomena and to exploit information from new sources.

14. While information needs of users of statistical information grow wider and deeper, production of quality statistics needs time to test new methodologies, translate them into technological and organizational solutions and to assess their compliance with high standards.

III. "Experimental" statistics

15. In line with similar initiatives launched by Eurostat and other statistical institutes to meet the new demand, Istat recently decided to release the results of "unofficial" statistical analysis in form of "experimental" statistics.

16. Below are two examples of experimental statistics, stemming from investments in research. They offer new information, using the potential of big data.

A. First example. Experimental statistics on ICT use by enterprises from Internet data: e-commerce, job advertising and presence on the social media

17. Istat has experimented a new approach based on the combined use of survey, administrative and Big Data sources to obtain a subset of estimates currently being produced through the sample survey on ICT usage and e-commerce among enterprises. Target estimates of this survey include the characteristics of websites where enterprises display their business. To produce these estimates, data are collected by means of traditional questionnaires, following the usual design-based inference approach.

18. An alternative procedure has been implemented: data have been collected by accessing directly the websites, processing the texts thus collected to identify relevant terms, and modelling the relationships relating those terms and the characteristics we are interested to estimate. The sample of surveyed data has played the role of a training set, useful to fit models applicable to the generality of enterprises that own a website. Administrative data (recorded in the Business Register) have been used to solve the usual problem of representativeness, typical of Big Data sources. The sequential application of web scraping, text mining and machine learning techniques has produced estimates that have been compared to those obtained by the survey. Estimates (rate of enterprises offering

e-commerce and job advertisements on their websites, and rate of presence in the social media) have been produced by adopting a model-based estimator, together with a combined estimator (using both Internet and survey data). Estimates have been produced with reference to different domains: economic activities at different level of detail, dimension of the enterprises, territorial classification (regions), ICT and non ICT enterprises.

19. The new estimates (model-based and combined) are compatible with the current design-based survey ones: most of them fall inside the design-based confidence intervals.

20. In terms of quality (accuracy), the impact of the new estimators is both positive (reduction of the variability due to sampling variance and of the bias due to total non-response and to measurement errors in the survey) and negative (model bias and variance). Whenever the quality of estimates obtained by means of this new approach is not lower than the one of the traditional process, the former is to be preferred, as it allows, not only to produce aggregate estimates, but also to predict individual values, useful to enrich the information contained in registers. In addition, the survey does not produce estimates each year, while model based estimates can be obtained at any desired time interval.

21. In conclusion, this experience has proved the validity of the approach. As new information can be obtained by direct access to Internet data, new pilots are being carried out to verify the extent to which it will enable us to enrich the content of the Business Register.

B. Second example. Experimental statistics: the social mood on economy index

22. More and more people all over the world are using Social Media platforms to express their feelings and ideas, as well as to share or debate opinions about virtually every possible topic. Consequently, the interest towards the Social Media as a means for "measuring" public's mood is growing vigorously.

23. Istat has investigated whether social media messages might be successfully exploited to develop domain-specific sentiment indices, namely statistical instruments meant to assess the Italian mood about specific topics or aspects of life, like the economic situation, the European Union, the new migratory phenomena, etc.

24. To this end, Istat researchers have developed procedures to collect and process only those social media messages that contain at least one keyword belonging to a specific filter, namely a definite set of relevant Italian words. Domain-specific filters have been designed by subject-matter experts with the aim of filtering out messages that would very likely turn out to be off-topic for the intended statistical production goal.

25. The 'social mood on economy' index, that Istat is to publish soon as experimental statistic, provides a first example of domain-specific sentiment index derived from social media messages. Presently, the index only uses Twitter as a source, but other social media might be added in the future. This new statistical instrument has been devised to enable high-frequency (e.g. daily) measures of the Italian sentiment on the state of the economy.

26. Twitter's public interface is used to collect samples of public tweets matching a filter made up of 60 relevant keywords (individual words, as well as phrases). A subset of those keywords has been taken from questionnaire items of the Italian Consumer Confidence Survey, a sample survey that collects data monthly during the first fortnight and disseminates results by the end of the month. Note that the phenomenon tracked by the 'social mood on economy' index and consumer confidence only partially overlap. Still, the index can detect and promptly point out events that influence consumer confidence but

happen to occur after the interview period of the Consumer Confidence Survey: the Central Italy earthquake of 24th August 2016 is a striking example.

27. To compute daily index values, all the tweets collected in a single day (about 40'000, on average) are processed as a single block. Messages are first cleaned and normalized, then undergo a sentiment analysis procedure that clusters them into three mutually exclusive classes: Positive, Negative and Neutral. The daily index value is lastly derived as an appropriate central tendency measure of the score distribution of the tweets belonging to the Positive and Negative classes.

28. Special care is devoted to make the index robust against possible contaminations by off-topic tweets that might pass the filter. To this end, a surveillance system has been put in place, which continuously searches for anomalous values in the daily index time series by means of a dedicated outlier detection routine. Daily values detected as potential outliers are sent to human reviewers in charge of deciding whether they are actually proper data points, or instead truly anomalous. The latter case typically arises when an off-topic tweet that happened to pass the filter becomes "viral" on Twitter. Being re-twitted and quoted thousands of times in a day, viral tweets may have an unduly impact on the daily index and introduce bias. As a consequence, all the daily index values classified as truly anomalous are eventually imputed.

29. Further research is in process on possible uses of the 'social mood on economy' index. The hope is that this experimental index could either improve the performance of Istat's forecasting models, or enrich existing statistical products (e.g. the BES).

IV. Some conclusions

30. This document has highlighted the strategic vision of Istat, aimed at ensuring the relevance of the adoption of an agenda which deals with the urgent need to innovate processes and products, thus increasing the ability to respond to the new needs with growing effectiveness. In this conceptual setting, research plays a central role: experimental statistics are at the core of this innovation agenda, fully embedded in the research activities.

31. The examples presented on specific research infrastructures show how we are engaged in ensuring a good balance between research independence on the one hand, and relevance and pertinence (motivated by data and information production needs), on the other hand.

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Measuring what matters - broadening official statistics:
Session 2: How to react swiftly

Experimental statistics – a way to cover information gaps

Note by Statistics Poland

Summary

This document discusses a question of official statistics' stance on responding to emerging information needs in the face of growing dynamics and complexity of decision-making processes. The system developed by Statistics Poland stands as an illustration of a possible approach to this challenge. The document points to a number of issues related to official statistics' expansion beyond its traditional scope of operations, and it places it in a larger context of official statistics' role in a contemporary policy process.

The document is presented to the Conference of European Statisticians' seminar on "Measuring what matters – broadening official statistics", session 2 "How to react swiftly" for discussion.

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I. Introduction

1. Growing complexity and a shift towards evidence-based decision-making raise a question of official statistics' role in the dynamic processes which require a new approach to statistical data production. For official statistics, in order to remain a core pillar of contemporary decision-making, it appears inevitable to adjust its operations to rapidly changing environments and cross-cutting phenomena. However, responding to a wide range of information needs, stemming from numerous stakeholders, poses a vital issue and potential risks. It is a challenge which needs to be addressed with a comprehensive and systematic approach to ensure both, agility in reacting to increasing and new information needs, and maintaining the highest quality of statistics achieved by adherence to a rigorous methodology.

2. Experimental statistics comes as one of the ways to tackle the issue of filling information gaps. Yet, there are a number of challenges regarding employing experimental research in official statistics itself, as well as with regard to placing experimental statistics in a wider context of statistical data production. First of all, experimental statistics, due to their very nature, may pose a risk of experimental data ineligible interpretation and utilization. Secondly, introduction of experimental research into official statistics requires openness within the official statistics itself, to such aspects, *inter alia*, new approach to survey design, often based on the formulation of a specific problem, which in turn translates into a new methodology, more complex statistical modelling, etc. Finally, if the role of official statistics in evidence-based decision-making processes is to be reconsidered or reaffirmed, experimental statistics become an essential part of a complex system designed to respond to emerging information needs. Developing such a system requires a comprehensive and interactive approach which involves not only the most effective manners to identify and address information gaps, but also organizational and financial arrangements making the response possible.

II. Experimental statistics within the information gaps identification system

A. Design of the information gaps identification system

3. Despite potential risks, broadening the standard scope of official statistics through identification and filling actual information gaps, appears an inevitable step in the official statistics' practice. Statistics Poland has developed a multi-layer system which allows for a constant interaction with users of statistical data, and thus, enables identification of data to be provided in a swift manner. The system has been developed incrementally and is still evolving by incorporating new possibilities to expand research areas, improve existing statistical production, as well as asses the existing modes of covering information needs. It combines interconnected actions based on regular operations of the statistical office which has been in place for many years, with new channels of information deficiency identification.

4. Official statistics in Poland operates based on annual *statistical surveys program of official statistic* approved by the Council of Ministers. Thus, the first layer of the system entails consultations of the *Program* with all major users of statistical data, including local, regional and central government offices and agencies, as well as research institutes, before its submission to the Council's approval. It is a crucial stage which enables recognition of the actual information gaps within 'traditional' statistical surveys, as well as discerning entirely new research needs. To this end, the feedback from numerous stakeholders is

carefully revised in terms of the extension of the surveys already planned, where the production of additional data does not require significant financial resources or organizational burdens, or alternatively, the possibilities to launch new research are considered. Typically, in the latter case, the implementation of a new survey in the *Program* is preceded by the methodological work and pilot testing to assess its feasibility, and it undergoes a rigorous approval process of the Methodological Commission. Concurrently, Statistics Poland's sixteen regional offices play an important role in conveying the message on the information gaps reported by the regional governments.

5. The second layer involves cooperation with the Ministry of Investment and Economic Development. It covers mutual identification of information gaps and developing solutions to handle them, in particular in the area of the EU cohesion policy monitoring. In this realm, information needs recognition is based on a dialogue and analysis of the priority areas to be covered, with the extension of the existing or introduction of new research. The process is fully interactive with Statistics Poland's assessment of the feasibility of the studies proposed by the Ministry, alongside its active role in suggesting potential fields which require statistical research. The feedback from the stakeholders who consult the *statistical surveys program of official statistics* is also channelled and processed at these stages, in order to verify the possibility to fill some of the information needs identified in the *Program's* consultation within the framework of Statistics Poland-Ministry cooperation. It is worth emphasizing that identification of information needs and formulation of new research proposals involves all the Statistics Poland's departments, as well as regional statistical offices. The system of experimental research is managed by the Program Council, acting as a steering committee and a key decision-making body which makes a final approval of the studies to be implemented.

6. The above-depicted system is complemented by additional activities in order to diagnose information gaps in statistical production, carried out in an occasional manner. They involve encouraging individual initiative of Statistics Poland's research teams and departments to identify the research areas which require extension, alteration or improvement. Once identified, financial and organizational aspects of carrying out new studies or data production patterns are verified, including a search for possible, often external source of financing, possible collaborations, etc.

B. Experimental research as part of the system

7. The systematic approach to identification of new information needs, adopted by Statistics Poland has resulted in an execution of a number of experimental research which have been carried out since 2013 within the EU-funded project "Statistics for the cohesion policy". So far the project has involved over 60 studies with a broad thematic scope, such as *inter alia* poverty, social services, functional areas, regional accounts, R&D and innovation. They have enabled the extension of current surveys and creating of new approaches, such as application of new research tools and methods (e.g. GIS, counterfactual methods, SEA), new data sources (administrative data in lieu of questionnaire surveys), new thematic fields (e.g. the emission of gases, research infrastructure),as well as the extension of the information scope in the *development monitoring system STRATEG* – an on-line tool that collects data derived from various sources to monitor the implementation of strategies binding in Poland at the national, supra-national and regional levels, as well as in the European Union (Europe 2020 strategy). Despite the novelty of the above-stated work, implementation of each experimental research into official statistics is a subject of

comprehensive and careful revision, and a number of them have become official statistics' practice.[1]

8. An example of the research which broadened the scope of the Polish official statistics involved identification of special areas within the main cities and their functional areas based on demographic factors and economic status of their inhabitants. The novelty of the research consisted in the methodology, as well as territorial dimension of the subject matter. The research involved the identification of data sources and development of the set of indicators which enabled the analysis of differentiation within the city limits, as well as its surroundings, allowing delineating the areas that stand out in terms of the above-mentioned characteristics. The results of the research proved useful to local authorities in designing effective development programs, taking into account demographic processes, such as ageing, including economic facets of the phenomenon.

9. Another example of experimental research carried out within the information gaps identification system involved poverty rate estimation at the county level (LAU 2) with the use of small area estimation methods. The pioneer approach applied in the research consisted in the application of two groups of statistical methods, i.e. taxonomic analysis and small area estimation, for a comprehensive assessment of the poverty phenomenon, its range and territorial distribution. The comparison of the results obtained with the use of both methods at the county level (LAU 2) enabled independent verification of the poverty indicator at the lower level of territorial aggregation, responding in this manner to the actual information needs. Moreover, the research resulted in recommendations on poverty rate estimation methodology, pointing to further enhancement of small area estimation models, including those that involve spatial and time correlations, as well as the use of administrative data in order to improve models' and estimations' quality.

10. The development of a method of gross domestic product (GDP) and gross value added (GVA) decomposition in the analysis of regional differences structure was another experimental study. Its goal was to enable dynamic analyses and comparison of territorial units, taking into account GDP per capita, as well as GVA per one employee, their structure, and GVA factors per one employee. Currently, a new tool is under development, which will make the research results available online for any interested user.

11. Additionally, firm-level data collected by official statistics has proved indispensable in the evaluation of the EU-funded interventions. Hence, Statistics Poland has been increasingly involved in counterfactual analyses, however, limiting its activities to carrying out operations with the use of individual-level data and providing outputs, while restraining from the interpretation of the outcomes.

C. Upgrading and updating measurement methods

12. While experimental statistics are usually synonymous to a complex research, novel in terms of the topic, level of data aggregation, methodology, etc., Statistics Poland also endeavors to identify the areas within 'traditional' statistics which require enhancing their measurement techniques in order to improve measurement precision, and/or provide a more complex picture of a given phenomenon. These undertakings are triggered on the one hand, by the changes of certain characteristics of the phenomenon analyzed or its external conditions, or on the other hand, by the recognition of possibilities to apply new data sources or measurement methods, usually deriving from technological advancements in data collection and processing. For instance, dynamic transformations of the retail market, accompanied by changes of purchasing patterns have inspired a design of a novel systems to measure the changes in retail prices, based on big data tools. Access to digital

[1] http://strateg.stat.gov.pl/

technologies related to big data has resulted in a project aiming at modernization of transport statistics production system, which will lay the groundwork for functional analyses of transportation systems and formulation of modern transportation policies. Discerning the potential of satellite data, combined with the recognition of the limitations of traditional agriculture statistics have been translated into a project which aims to build a modern crops identification and a monitoring system.

13. The above-mentioned undertakings point at a shift from traditional, questionnaire-based surveys to research based on alternative data sources or a combination of the two. They also assume pilot implementation of new data production systems, developed in cooperation with research institutes and external stakeholders.

III. Challenges and opportunities

14. The discussion on official statistics' stance on broadening its scope should be pursued at two levels – narrower, operational level, and in a wider context of official statistics' role in contemporary decision-making processes. Opening the debate with the latter appears central to a subsequent definition of challenges and opportunities at the operational level.

15. As long as official statistics assumes its active role in providing fundamental data for evidence-based decision-making at all stages of a policy process, the question on whether to extend scope of its research beyond traditional surveys becomes obsolete. Supporting policy formulation, implementation and monitoring with independent and methodologically rigorous data is a key element of evidence-based policy-making.

16. Official statistics' active role in the above-mentioned processes might, however, impose a substantial challenge on national statistical offices' functioning, and reformulation of their approach to data production. First of all, it may require understanding and participation in a broader context of policy processes and openness to establishing multi-level cooperation with these processes' key players, i.e. statistical data users. Secondly, once the ground for shaping these interactive processes in a systematic framework is established, the design and implementation of information gaps identification system should take place, enabling repetitive and standardized actions to identify information gaps, as well as operationalize the means to cover them.

17. At this point there arise both, organizational and financial challenges for statistical offices, as building a system does not automatically bring in the resources necessary for its operation. Hence, a pro-active attitude of official statistics is necessary to seek the opportunities to fund new research.

18. Furthermore, the consent upon broadening official statistics' scope by *inter alia* experimental research, entails a palpable challenge to ensure independence, transparency and methodological rigidity of the statistical production. Since experimental statistics have not reached full harmonization and coverage, and their methodology has still been under development, the risk of misinterpretation and misuse is higher comparing to traditional statistics. In addition, the procedure of coping with the experimental status of the research should also be in place to allow for either their incorporation into regular statistical production or, in an alternative scenario, drawing lessons from- and considering utilization of some of the aspects of the work carried out.

19. Whereas construction of a system to identify information gaps within official statistics involves an array of challenges on conceptual, organizational, as well as managerial grounds, it concurrently brings opportunities. The most significant of them is that Most promising of them are a chance to actively participate in evidence-based

decision-making, thus, in many cases re-define the role of official statistics and raise its contribution to more effective public management. In addition, it is of value to statistical offices themselves, transforming them into modern, learning organizations, capable to swiftly adjust their operations to actual needs of data users.

IV. Conclusions and recommendations

20. Statistics Poland's experience in pursuing institutionalized and systematic cooperation with data users proved effective in identifying information gaps and creating statistical products that correspond with clearly defined information needs.

21. Concurrently, involving experimental research as a key element of the process has demonstrated that it is one of the most effective means to study new topics. It allows for an empirical check of the adopted research assumptions, as well as, the introduction of necessary changes and corrections in the survey methodology before the launch of permanent research within statutory activities of official statistics.

22. Moreover, despite the fact that in a fair number of the experimental research undertaken, their results are consistent with the assumed goals, the lessons learned from the projects that have not generated expected results are of particular importance. The projects which have not proved successful may result in a decision as to the reformulation of the research concept, methodology, selection of the data sources in terms of their adequacy or quality, thus, pursuing significantly improved research projects. Hence, a careful analysis of the experimental research process and results plays vital role in official statistics' learning processes and constitutes basis for advancement and excellence.

23. The identification of new information needs might take many forms, from an *ad hoc* activity, to a comprehensive and systematic approach based on carefully planned mechanisms within the statistical office. It can develop into an incremental process, proceed from random instances, as well as a top-down decision of official statistics authorities. Regardless of its evolution pattern, the debate on official statistics' broadening its traditional scope should take place in a context of its role in evidence-based policy making.

24. However, if official statistics' active reaction to new information gaps is to be taken for granted, which in consequence translates into increasing engagement in experimental research, and developing novel solution in statistical data production, a significant emphasis of the discussion should be put on ensuring high quality, transparency and independence of new statistical products.

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Statistics for Sustainable Development Goals

Understanding the system of custodian agencies for Sustainable Development Indicators

Note by the Secretariat

Summary

This note gives an initial overview of the custodian agencies for SDG indicators and their governance structure. The information is drawn from current official UN documentation and websites, as referenced. The note illustrates the complexity of coordinating work on producing global statistics for SDG indicators, and the data flows from countries to custodian agencies and, subsequently, to the global SDG database hosted by UNSD, which is then used for the global progress reports on the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

This analysis is intended as a first step to improve understanding of the challenge to coordinate work on producing global statistics for SDG indicators and improve the transparency and efficiency of the production of statistics for SDGs at the global level. The aim of the paper is to inform the work of the Conference of European Statisticians (CES) Steering Group on statistics for SDGs that supports the CES members in their work in this area.

The Conference is invited to take note of the present analysis and express views on possible work that could clarify further the complexity in coordinating the production of statistics for SDGs.

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I. Introduction

1. The note gives an initial overview of the custodian agencies[1] for SDG indicators and their governance structure. The information is drawn from official UN documentation and websites (as referenced below).

2. The document reflects the best understanding of the UNECE Secretariat at the moment. It will require continuous review as indicators mature and the role of custodian agencies evolves. It is intended to facilitate dialogue and thereby clarify and strengthen relationships among the many actors engaged in global SDG data flows.

3. The note illustrates the complexity of coordinating work on producing global statistics for SDG indicators, and the data flows from countries to custodian agencies and, ultimately, to the global database hosted by UNSD, which are then used for the global progress reports on the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

4. This analysis is intended as a first step to improve understanding of the challenge to improve the transparency and efficiency of the production of global SDG statistics. The aim of the paper is to inform the Conference of European Statisticians (CES) and its Steering Group on statistics for SDGs that supports the CES members in their work in this area.

II. SDG indicators and custodian agencies

5. The Sustainable Development Goals comprise 17 global goals. Each goal is associated with global targets (169 in total), and each target has been assigned at least one (but often several) global indicators by which progress in achieving the targets and goals will be measured at a global level. Most of the 244[2] global indicators are statistical in nature.

6. To produce global statistics for these indicators usually requires compilation of national statistics and metadata, harmonization of these data, and production of global aggregates. This requires considerable expertise and coordination across all 193 UN member countries. Therefore, possible custodian agencies were identified to each indicator to ensure that robust, global statistics were provided to measure progress in achieving the 2030 Agenda.

7. The complexity of these data flows is apparent from a first look at the number of agencies involved and of indicators. The Secretariat has counted 50 possible custodian agencies.[3,4] (This does not include partner agencies.) For 176 indicators, there is a single

[1] Custodian agencies are entities responsible to collect data from countries under existing mandates and reporting mechanisms, to compile internationally comparable data in the different statistical domains, to support increased adoption and compliance with internationally agreed standards and to strengthen national statistical capacity. Other responsibilities include: communicating with national statistical systems in a transparent manner, including on the validation and adjustments of data when these are necessary; compiling the international data series, calculating global and regional aggregates and providing them to the UN Statistics Division; preparing the storyline for the annual global progress report; and coordinating on indicator development with national statistical systems, other international agencies and stakeholders.
See https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/48th-session/documents/2017-2-IAEG-SDGs-E.pdf.

[2] Includes the 9 indicators that are repeated to measure more than one target.

[3] See UN GA Resolution 71/313 'Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development' (https://undocs.org/A/RES/71/313), and the table on Tier classification of global SDG indicators at https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/tier-classification/

custodian agency. Sixty-trhee global indicators have more than one custodian agency.[5] In addition, there are 5 so called "orphan" indicators for which there is no custodian agency. The UN agencies, custodian agencies and the number of global SDG indicators they are responsible for are presented in Annex 1 to this document. The list of indicators and their custodian agencies are presented in Annex 2.

8. The relationships among these custodian agencies are complex and are not immediately apparent to those not well versed in understanding the functioning of the (very large) UN System. Moreover, although most of the custodian agencies reside in the UN System, over one quarter of them are outside the UN system.

III. Custodian agencies within the United Nations system

9. The United Nations System covers a wide variety of organizational entities with different institutional and functional structures. The principal organs and subsidiary bodies of the United Nations Secretariat are included under the regular budget of the United Nations approved by the General Assembly. Other agencies of the UN system, however, have their own regular budgets or are financed solely from voluntary contributions. These latter two categories possess a certain degree of autonomy.

10. The organizations within the United Nations system vary considerably both in size and in activities. Throughout this system most components include organizations that are a custodian agency of SDG indicator(s) but many organizations do not have this designation.

11. For the purposes of this analysis, the components of the UN system are broken down into those: i) within the UN Secretariat; ii) specialized agencies, other funds, programmes, and entities (outside of the Secretariat); and iii) related organizations.

A. Secretariat

12. The Secretariat is one of the six principal organs of the UN. Under the authority of the UN charter, it carries out the day-to-day work of the Organization under the regular budget. The Secretariat is headed by the Secretary-General, who is the chief administrative officer of the United Nations.

13. The Secretariat comprises 37 major organizational units which are broadly organized into departments and offices by topic (e.g., political affairs, legal affairs, public information), with specialized divisions and units within each larger department. There are also regional offices (e.g., UN Office at Geneva, UN Office at Nairobi).[6]

14. Each of these 37 organizational units (listed below) is headed by an official accountable to the Secretary-General. These comprise Departments and Offices (27), Regional Commissions (5), several Funds and Programmes (4), and other entities (1). Of these 37 units, 13 are custodian agencies of SDG indicators. The number of SDG indicators assigned to a unit, if any, is listed in parentheses:

- Executive Office of the Secretary-General;

[4] 36 custodian agencies are within the UN system and 14 outside of the UN system. Of the 36, different components within the same agency are counted as one agency. This includes UN DESA (3 components, counted as 1); UNEP (3, counted as 1); UNESCO (2, counted as 1); and WHO (2, counted as 1).

[5] 49 indicators have 2 custodian agencies; 10 indicators have 3 custodian agencies; and 4 indicators have 5 or more custodian agencies.

[6] http://www.un.org/en/sections/about-un/secretariat/index.html.

- Department for General Assembly and Conference Management;
- Department of Political Affairs;
- Department of Peacekeeping Operations;
- Department of Field Support;
- Department of Public Information;
- Department of Management;
- Department of Economic and Social Affairs (20 SDG indicators);[7]
- Department of Safety and Security;
- Office for Disarmament Affairs (1 SDG indicator);[8]
- Office of Legal Affairs (1 SDG indicator);[9]
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) (8 SDG indicators);
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (32 SDG indicators);[10]
- United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) (11 SDG indicators);
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) (16 SDG indicators);
- United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) (1 SDG indicator);[11]
- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) (1 SDG indicator);
- Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) (2 SDG indicators);12
- Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) (1 SDG indicator);[6]
- Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) (1 SDG indicator);
- Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs;
- United Nations Office at Geneva;
- United Nations Office at Vienna;
- United Nations Office at Nairobi;

[7] This includes Department of Economic and Social Affairs-Financing for Development Office (2), Department of Economic and Social Affairs-Population Division (4) and Department of Economic and Social Affairs-Statistical Division (14).

[8] The Office of Disarmament Affairs is custodian agency for indicator 16.4.2.

[9] The Office of Legal Affairs-Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (UN DOALOS) is custodian agency for indicator 14.c.1.

[10] This includes UN Environmental Programme (27), UN Environmental Programme-World Conservation Monitoring Center (4), and UN Environment Climate Technology Center and Network (1).

[11] All five Regional Commissions have been assigned custodian agency of 13.b.1.

[12] In addition to 13.b.1, UNECE is custodian agency for indicator 6.5.2.

- Office of Internal Oversight Services;
- Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (1 SDG indicator);[13]
- Office of the Special Adviser on Africa;
- Peacebuilding Support Office;
- Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict;
- Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict;
- Ethics Office;
- United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services;
- Office of Administration of Justice;
- United Nations Office for Partnerships;
- United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace;
- United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction.

B. Specialized Agencies

15. There are 15 specialized agencies, which are legally independent international organizations with their own rules, membership, organs and financial resources. These agencies were brought into relationship with the United Nations through negotiated agreements with ECOSOC and subject to approval by the General Assembly under the authority of Articles 57 and 63 of the United Nations Charter. Specialized Agencies are autonomous organizations outside of the UN Secretariat whose work is coordinated thorough ECOSOC at the intergovernmental level, and through the Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) at the inter-secretariat level. CEB is the main instrument for supporting and reinforcing the coordinating role of the UN intergovernmental bodies on social, economic, and related matters. It is chaired by the Secretary-General. Thirty-one organizations are members (see Annex 3). CEB carries out its role through the High-Level Committee on Programs and the High-Level Committee on Management.

16. Of these 15 Specialized Agencies, 10 are custodian agencies, as noted below:

- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) (20 SDG indicators);
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) (1 SDG indicator);
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)[14];
- International Labour Organization (ILO) (14 SDG indicators);
- International Monetary Fund (IMF) (4 SDG indicators);
- International Telecommunication Union (ITU) (5 SDG indicators);

[13] SIDS is custodian agency to 13.b.1.

[14] IFAD is designated as a Partner Agency.

- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (20 SDG indicators);[15]
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (6 SDG indicators);
- World Bank Group (World Bank Group) (23 SDG indicators);
- World Health Organization (WHO) (31 SDG indicators);[16]
- World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) (4 SDG indicators);
- International Maritime Organization (IMO);
- Universal Postal Union (UPU);
- World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO);
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

C. Other Funds, Programmes, and related organizations (outside the UN Secretariat)

17. Funds and Programmes apply UN rules and regulations in the realm of administration and personnel. However, they are directly managed by distinct inter-governmental bodies and derive most of their financial resources from other sources than the United Nations budget. Accordingly, they are somewhat more akin to Specialized Agencies than to "subsidiary organs" of the UN, such as UN commissions and committees. Their activities are more operational and implemented at field level.

18. In total, there are 12 Funds and Programs, of which 8 are outside of the UN Secretariat. Four of these 8 Funds and Programs (outside of the Secretariat) are custodian agencies, as noted below:

- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (18 SDG indicators);
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (5 SDG indicators);
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (4 SDG indicators);
- UN Women[17] (6 SDG indicators);
- World Food Programme (WFP);
- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR);
- United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS);[18]
- United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).

19. Six organizations provide research and training. These institutes were established by the General Assembly to perform independent research and training. None of these have been designated as a custodian agency.

- United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR);[19]

[15] This includes indicators assigned to UNESCO IOC (2), and UNSECO UIS (18).
[16] This includes indicators assigned to WHO (30) and WHO-FCTC (1).
[17] UN Women reports to ECOSOC and General Assembly.
[18] UNOPS reports to ECOSOC and General Assembly.

- United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR);
- United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI);
- United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD);
- United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC);
- United Nations University (UNU).

20. Related Organizations are organizations whose cooperation agreement with the United Nations is similar to that of Specialized Agencies in terms of legal and financial autonomy. However, cooperation agreements for Related Organizations are not developed through ECOSOC as is the case for Specialized Agencies under Articles 57 and 63 of the UN Charter, but are approved by the General Assembly. These organizations are coordinated at the inter-secretariat level through the CEB.

21. There are five Related Organizations, of which 2 are custodian agencies for SDGs:

- International Organization for Migration (IOM) (1 SDG indicator);
- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA);[20]
- Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW);
- Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO);
- World Trade Organization (WTO)[21] (4 SDG indicators).

D. Other entities

22. There are other UN system organizations and entities that are not members of the Secretariat or coordinated by the CEB at the inter-secretariat level. These entities facilitate coordination among other UN system organizations with common subject areas. They are legally autonomous and receive funding generally through their member organizations. All 7 of these organizations are custodian agencies.

- International Trade Centre (ITC) (4 SDG indicators);
- Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) (1 SDG indicator);
- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) (6 SDG indicators);
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (4 SDG indicators);
- United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) (11 SDG indicators);
- UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) (1 SDG indicator);
- "other UN Ocean Agencies" (1 SDG indicator).

[19] UNIDIR reports only to the General Assembly.

[20] IAEA reports to the Security Council and the General Assembly.

[21] WTO has no reporting obligation to the General Assembly (GA) but contributes on an ad-hoc basis to GA and ECOSOC work inter alia on finance and developmental issues.

E. Inter-agency coordination mechanisms

23. There are 32 other coordination and inter-agency networks that do not otherwise fall under the hierarchical structure of the UN. These are not members of the CEB. None of these inter-agency coordination mechanisms (ICMs) are custodian agencies; however, several are "partner agencies" assigned to work with custodian agencies on selected indicators, such as UN Energy (5), Global Migration Group (1), and UN Water (4).

IV. Custodian agencies outside the United Nations system

24. There are many entities outside of the UN System that also contribute to the implementation of Agenda 2030. Several of these organizations serve as custodian agencies for the SDG indicators.

A. Member countries and coalitions

25. The initial framework of global SDG indicators endorsed by the General Assembly in 2017 identified all National Statistical Offices as custodian agencies for indicator 1.2.1. In addition, the framework identified Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) as custodian agencies for 13.b.1.

B. Conventions

26. Secretariats for several international treaties administered by the UN, Specialized Agencies, or other entities have also been identified as custodian agencies.

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) (2 SDG indicators);
- Convention for International Trade in Endangered Species (CITIES) (2 SDG indicators);
- Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) (1 SDG indicator);
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar) (2 SDG indicators);
- SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway (1 SDG indicator).

C. Other intergovernmental and international agencies

27. Several international agencies outside of the UN system are custodian agencies for SDG indicators. These agencies vary in country membership, ordinance, budgetary sources, and focus:

- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) (16 SDG indicators);
- Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) (3 SDG indicators);
- International Energy Agency (IEA) (3 SDG indicators);
- Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (1 SDG indicator);
- International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) (2 SDG indicators);

- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) (2 SDG indicators).

V. Conclusion

28. The document provides an overview of the system of custodian agencies for SDG indicators and their governance structures. Thirty-six custodian agencies belong to the UN system and fourteen are outside. The UN system is complex, with distinct budgetary and governance structures for different components of the system. Within the UN system, custodian agencies can be found in the Secretariat (13); Specialized Agencies (10); Other Funds, Programmes, and Related Organizations (6); and Other Entities (7). Custodian agencies that are outside the UN system include member countries and coalitions (3); conventions (5); and other intergovernmental and international agencies (6).

29. The document represents a first attempt to illustrate the complexity of coordinating work on producing global statistics for SDG indicators, data flows from countries to custodian agencies, and, ultimately, to the global database hosted by UNSD. These statistics are used for the global progress reports on the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. Understanding the nature of the data flows is important to ensure the robust, transparent and efficient provision of globally harmonized SDG statistics. The document describes the considerable number of custodian agencies engaged in this effort, and the diversity in their governance structures and in the volume of indicators assigned to each agency.

30. Understanding the data flows and the coordination needed to support them will require continuous review as indicators mature and the role of custodian agencies evolves.

31. The aim of the document is to inform the work of CES and its Steering Group on Statistics for SDGs, which supports the CES members in their work in this area.

32. The Conference is invited to take note of the present analysis and express views and recommendations on possible work that could clarify further the complexity in coordinating the production of statistics for SDGs.

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Annex I

List of United Nations agencies and custodian agencies by number of Sustainable Development Goals indicators

	Acronym	Entity	UN/non-UN	Number of SDG indicators
1		Orphan Indicators	NA	5
2	CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity	UN	2
3	UNCCD	Convention to Combat Desertification	UN	1
4	DESA-FFDO	Department of Economic and Social Affairs-Financing for Development Office	UN	2
5	DESA-PopDiv	Department of Economic and Social Affairs-Population Division	UN	3
6	DESA-UNSD	Department of Economic and Social Affairs-Statistics Division	UN	10
7	DFS	Department of Field Support	UN	0
8	DGACM	Department for General Assembly and Conference Management	UN	0
9	DM	Department of Management	UN	0
10	DPA	Department of Political Affairs	UN	0
11	DPI	Department of Public Information	UN	0
12	DPKO	Department of Peacekeeping Operations	UN	0
13	DSS	Department of Safety and Security	UN	0
14	EOSG	Executive Office of the Secretary General	UN	0
15	OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	UN	0
16	OIOS	Office of Internal Oversight Service	UN	0
17	OSAA	Office of the Special Adviser on Africa	UN	0
18	PBSO	Peacebuilding Support Office	UN	0
19	SRSG/CAAC	Children and Armed Conflict	UN	0
20	SRSG/SVC	Sexual Violence in Conflict	UN	0
21	UN DOALOS	Office of Legal Affairs-Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea	UN	1
22	UNODA	Office for Disarmament Affairs	UN	1
23	UNOG	Office of Geneva	UN	0
24	UNOHRLLS	Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries, and Small Island Developing States	UN	1
25	UNON	Office of Nairobi	UN	0
26	UNOP	Office of Partnerships	UN	0
27	UNOV	Office of Vienna	UN	0
28		Ethics Office	UN	0
29		UN Ombudsman and Mediation Services	UN	0
30		Office of Administration of Justice	UN	0
31		UN Office on Sport for Development and Peace	UN	0
32		UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction	UN	0
33	UN Habitat	UN Human Settlements Programme	UN	11
34	UN Women	UN Women	UN	6
35	UNCTAD	UN Conference on Trade and Development	UN	8
36	UNDP	UN Development Programme	UN	5
37	UNEP	UN Environmental Programme	UN	27
38	UNEP WCMC	UN Environmental Programme-World Conservation Monitoring Center	UN	4

	Acronym	Entity	UN/non-UN	Number of SDG indicators
39	UNEP-CTCN	UN Environment Climate Technology Center and Network	UN	1
40	UNFPA	UN Population Fund	UN	4
41	UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissions for Refugees	UN	0
42	UNICEF	UN Children's Fund	UN	18
43	UNODC	Office on Drugs and Crime	UN	16
44	UNOPS	UN Office for Project Services	UN	0
45	UNRWA	UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	UN	0
46	WFP	World Food Programme	UN	0
47	CCSA	Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Committees	UN	0
48	ECSEA	Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs	UN	0
49	EMG	UN Environment Management Group	UN	0
50	FSN Forum	Global Food Security and Nutrition Forum	UN	0
51	GHP	Global Humanitarian Platform	UN	0
52	IAC	UN Inter-Agency Committee for the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development	UN	0
53	IACG	Inter-Agency Consultative Group on SIDS	UN	0
54	IAESG	Interagency Standing Committee	UN	0
55	IANWGE	Interagency Network on Women and Gender Equality	UN	0
56	IANYD	Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development	UN	0
57	INCAF	International Network on Conflict and Fragility	UN	0
58	INEE	Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies	UN	0
59	IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	UN	0
60	NGES	UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service	UN	0
61	PEDRR	Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction	UN	0
62	UN ACTION	UN Action Network Against Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict	UN	0
63	UN Energy	UN Energy	UN	0
64	UN Water	UN Water	UN	0
65	UNGIWG	UN Geographic Information Working Group	UN	0
66	UNSCN	UN System Standing Committee on Nutrition	UN	0
67	UNSPN	UN Strategic Planning Network	UN	0
68		UN System Network on Rural Development and Food Security	UN	0
69		International Standing Committee Task Force on HIV in Humanitarian Situations	UN	0
70		Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict	UN	0
71		Task Force on Children and Armed Conflict	UN	0
72		Interagency Expert Group on MDG Indicators	UN	0
73		MDG Gap Task Force	UN	0
74		Global Migration Group	UN	0
75		UN Evaluation Group	UN	0
76		Global Compact Inter-Agency Team	UN	0
77		HLCP Working Group on Climate Change	UN	0
78		Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues	UN	0
79	OHCHR	Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights	UN	6
80	ITC	International Trade Center	UN	4
81	UNAIDS	Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS	UN	1
82	UNFCCC	Framework Convention on Climate Change	UN	4

	Acronym	Entity	UN/non-UN	Number of SDG indicators
83	UNGEGN	Group of Experts on Geographical Names	UN	0
84	UNISDR	UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction	UN	11
85	UNECA	UN Economic Commission for Africa	UN	1
86	UNECE	UN Economic Commission for Europe	UN	2
87	UNECLAC	UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	UN	1
88	UNESCAP	UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	UN	1
89	UNESCWA	UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	UN	1
90	CTBTO	Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organization	UN	0
91	IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency	UN	0
92	IOM	International Organization for Migration	UN	1
93	OPCM	Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	UN	0
94	WTO	World Trade Organization	UN	4
95	UNICRI	International Crime and Justice Research Institute	UN	0
96	UNIDIR	United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research	UN	0
97	UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research	UN	0
98	UNRISD	Research Institute for Social Development	UN	0
99	UNSSC	United Nations System Staff College	UN	0
100	UNU	United Nations University	UN	0
101	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	UN	20
102	ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization	UN	1
103	IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	UN	0
104	ILO	International Labor Organization	UN	14
105	IMF	International Monetary Fund	UN	4
106	IMO	International Maritime Organization	UN	0
107	ITU	International Telecommunication Union	UN	5
108	UNESCO IOC	UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization-Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission	UN	2
109	UNESCO UIS	UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization-Institute for Statistics	UN	18
110	UNIDO	UN Industrial Development Organization	UN	6
111	UNWTO	World Tourism Organization	UN	4
112	UPU	Universal Postal Union	UN	0
113	WB	World Bank Group	UN	23
114	WHO	World Health Organization	UN	30
115	WHO-FCTC	World Health Organization-Framework Convention on Tobacco Control	UN	1
116	WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization	UN	0
117	WMO	World Meteorological Organization	UN	0
118	HLPF	High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development	UN	0
119	ICSC	International Civil Service Commission	UN	0
120	UNCDF	UN Capital Development Fund	UN	4
121	UNMAS	UN Mine Action Service	UN	0
122		"Other Ocean Agencies"		1
124	AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States	Non-UN	1
125	CITIES	Convention for International Trade in Endangered Species	Non-UN	2
126	IEA	International Energy Agency	Non-UN	3

	Acronym	Entity	UN/non-UN	Number of SDG indicators
127	IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union	Non-UN	1
128	IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency	Non-UN	2
129	IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature	Non-UN	2
130	NSO	National Statistical Offices	Non-UN	1
131	OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	Non-UN	16
132	PARIS21	Partnership for Statistics for Development in the 21st Century	Non-UN	3
133	Ramsar	Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat	Non-UN	2
134	SAMOA PATHWAY	SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action	Non-UN	1
135	SIDS	Small Island Developing States	Non-UN	1

56

6 less designation of custodian to multiple components within same agency

50 Custodian Agencies

Annex II

List of indicators by custodian agencies

Indicator	Custodian agencies (CAs)	Number of CAs for the indicator
1.1.1	WB	1
1.2.1	WB	1
1.2.2	NSO	1
1.3.1	ILO	1
1.4.1	UN HABITAT	1
1.4.2	WB, UN Habitat	2
1.5.1	UNISDR	1
1.5.2	UNISDR	1
1.5.3	UNISDR	1
1.5.4	UNISDR	1
1.a.1		0
1.a.2		0
1.a.3		0
1.b.1		0
2.1.1	FAO	1
2.1.2	FAO	1
2.2.1	UNICEF, WHO	2
2.2.2	UNICEF, WHO	2
2.3.1	FAO	1
2.3.2	FAO, WB	2
2.4.1	FAO, UNEP	2
2.5.1	FAO	1
2.5.2	FAO	1
2.a.1	FAO	1
2.a.2	OECD	1
2.b.1	UNWTO	1
2.c.1	FAO	1
3.1.1	WHO	1
3.1.2	UNICEF	1
3.2.1	UNICEF	1
3.2.2	UNICEF	1
3.3.1	UNAIDS	1
3.3.2	WHO	1
3.3.3	WHO	1
3.3.4	WHO	1
3.3.5	WHO	1
3.4.1	WHO	1
3.4.2	WHO	1
3.5.1	WHO, UNODC	2
3.5.2	WHO	1
3.6.1	WHO	1
3.7.1	DESA/POPDIV	1

Indicator	Custodian agencies (CAs)	Number of CAs for the indicator
3.7.2	DESA/POPDIV	1
3.8.1	WHO, UNICEF	2
3.8.2	WHO	1
3.9.1	WHO	1
3.9.2	WHO	1
3.9.3	WHO	1
3.a.1	WHO, WHO-ECTC	2
3.b.1	WHO, UNICEF	2
3.b.2	OECD	1
3.b.3	WHO	1
3.c.1	WHO	1
3.d.1	WHO	1
4.1.1	UNESCO-UIS	1
4.2.1	UNICEF	1
4.2.2	UNESCO-UIS	1
4.3.1	UNESCO-UIS	1
4.4.1	UNESCO-UIS, ITU	2
4.5.1	UNESCO-UIS	1
4.6.1	UNESCO-UIS	1
4.7.1	UNESCO-UIS	1
4.a.1	UNESCO-UIS	1
4.b.1	OECD	1
4.c.1	UNESCO-UIS	1
5.1.1	UN Women, WB, OECD	3
5.2.1	UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO, UNODC	5
5.2.2	UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO, UNODC	5
5.3.1	UNICEF	1
5.3.2	UNICEF	1
5.4.1	UNSD, UN Women	2
5.5.1	IPU, UN Women	2
5.5.2	ILO	1
5.6.1	UNFPA	1
5.6.2	UNFPA	1
5.a.1 (a)	FAO	1
5.a.2	FAO	1
5.b.1	ITU	1
5.c.1	UN Women, OECD	2
6.1.1	WHO, UNICEF	2
6.2.1	WHO, UNICEF	2
6.3.1	WHO, UN HABITAT, DESA/UNSD	3
6.3.2	UNEP	1
6.4.1	FAO	1
6.4.2	FAO	1
6.5.1	UNEP	1
6.5.2	UNESCO-UIS, UNECE	2
6.6.1	UNEP, RAMSAR	2

Indicator	Custodian agencies (CAs)	Number of CAs for the indicator
6.a.1	WHO, UNEP, OECD	3
6.b.1	WHO, UNEP, OECD	3
7.1.1	WB	1
7.1.2	WHO	1
7.2.1	DESA/UNSD, IEA, IRENA	3
7.3.1	DESA/UNSD, IEA	2
7.a.1	OECD, IRENA	2
7.b.1	IEA	1
8.1.1	DESA/UNSD	1
8.2.1	ILO	1
8.3.1	ILO	1
8.4.1	UNEP	1
8.4.2	UNEP	1
8.5.1	ILO	1
8.5.2	ILO	1
8.6.1	ILO	1
8.7.1	ILO, UNICEF	2
8.8.1	ILO	1
8.8.2	ILO	1
8.9.1	UNWTO	1
8.9.2	UNWTO	1
8.10.1.a	IMF	1
8.10.2	WB	1
8.a.1	OECD	1
8.b.1	ILO	1
9.1.1	WB	1
9.1.2	ICAO, ITF-OECD	2
9.2.1	UNIDO	1
9.2.2	UNIDO	1
9.3.1	UNIDO	1
9.3.2	UNIDO, WB	2
9.4.1	UNIDO, IEA	2
9.5.1	UNESCO-UIS	1
9.5.2	UNESCO-UIS	1
9.a.1	OECD	1
9.b.1	UNIDO	1
9.c.1	ITU	1
10.1.1	WB	1
10.2.1	WB	1
10.3.1	OHCHR	1
10.4.1	ILO	1
10.5.1	IMF	1
10.6.1	DESA/FFDO	1
10.7.1	ILO, WB	2
10.7.2	DESA POP DIV, IOM	2
10.a.1	ITC UNCTAD, WTO	3

Indicator	Custodian agencies (CAs)	Number of CAs for the indicator
10.b.1	OECD	1
10.c.1	WB	1
11.1.1	UN HABITAT	1
11.2.1	UN HABITAT	1
11.3.1	UN HABITAT	1
11.3.2	UN HABITAT	1
11.4.1	UNESCO-UIS	1
11.5.1	UNISDR	1
11.5.2	UNISDR	1
11.6.1	UN HABITAT, DESA/UNSD	2
11.6.2	WHO	1
11.7.1	UN HABITAT	1
11,7.2	UNODC	1
11.a.1	UN HABITAT	1
11.b.1	UNISDR	1
11.b.2	UNISDR	1
11.c.1	UN HABITAT	1
12.1.1	UNEP	1
12.2.1	UNEP	1
12.2.2	UNEP	1
12.3.1	FAO, UNEP	2
12.4.1	UNEP	1
12.4.2	DESA/UNSD, UNEP	2
12.5.1	DESA/UNSD, UNEP	2
12.6.1	UNEP, UNCTAD	2
12.7.1	UNEP	1
12.8.1	UNESCO-UIS	1
12.a.1		0
12.b.1	UNWTO	1
12.c.1	UNEP	1
13.1.1	UNISDR	1
13.1.2	UNISDR	1
13.1.3	UNISDR	1
13.2.1	UNFCCC	1
13.3.1	UNFCCC, UNESCO-UIS	2
13.3.2	UNFCCC, UNESCO-UIS	2
13.a.1	UNFCCC, OECD	2
13.b.1	OHRLLS, REGIONAL COMMISSIONS (5), AOSIS, SIDS, SAMOA PATHWAY	9
14.1.1	UNEP	1
14.2.1	UNEP	1
14.3.1	UNESCO-IOC	1
14.4.1	FAO	1
14.5.1	UNEP-WCMC, UNEP	2
14.6.1	FAO	1
14.7.1	FAO, UNEP-WCMC	2

Indicator	Custodian agencies (CAs)	Number of CAs for the indicator
14.a.1	UNESCO-IOC	1
14.b.1	FAO	1
14.c.1	UN DOALOS, FAO, UNEP, ILO, "OTHER UN OCEAN AGENCIES"	5
15.1.1	FAO	1
15.1.2	UNEP-WCMC, UNEP	2
15.2.1	FAO	1
15.3.1	UNCCD	1
15.4.1	UNEP-WCMC, UNEP	2
15.4.2	FAO	1
15.5.1	IUCN	1
15.6.1	CBD-SECRETARIAT	1
15.7.1	UNODC, CITIES	2
15.8.1	IUCN	1
15.9.1	CBD-SECRETARIAT, UNEP	2
15.a.1	OECD, UNEP, WB	3
15.b.1	OECD, UNEP, WB	3
15.c.1	UNODC, CITIES	2
16.1.1	UNODC, WHO	2
16.1.2	OHCHR	1
16.1.3	UNODC	1
16.1.4	UNODC	1
16.2.1	UNICEF	1
16.2.2	UNODC	1
16.2.3	UNICEF	1
16.3.1	UNODC	1
16.3.2	UNODC	1
16.4.1	UNODC, UNCTAD	2
16.4.2	UNODC, UNODA	2
16.5.1	UNODC	1
16.5.2	WB, UNODC	2
16.6.1	WB	1
16.6.2	UNDP	1
16.7.1	UNDP	1
16.7.2	UNDP	1
16.8.1	DESA/FFDO	1
16.9.1	DESA/UNSD, UNICEF	2
16.10.1	OHCHR	1
16.10.2	UNESCO-UIS	1
16.a.1	OHCHR	1
16.b.1	OHCHR	1
17.1.1	IMF	1
17.1.2	IMF	1
17.2.1	OECD	1
17.3.1	OECD, UNCTAD	2
17.3.2	WB	1

Indicator	Custodian agencies (CAs)	Number of CAs for the indicator
17.4.1	WB	1
17.5.1	UNCTAD	1
17.6.1	UNESCO-UIS	1
17.6.2	ITU	1
17.7.1	UNEP-CTCN	1
17.8.1	ITU	1
17.9.1	OECD	1
17.10.1	WTO, ITC, UNCTAD	3
17.11.1	WTO, ITC, UNCTAD	3
17.12.1	WTO, ITC, UNCTAD	3
17.13.1	WTO, ITC, UNCTAD	1
17.14.1	UNEP	1
17.15.1	OECD, UNDP	2
17.16.1	OECD, UNDP	2
17.17.1	WB	1
17.18.1	DESA/UNSD	1
17.18.2	PARIS21	1
17.18.3	PARIS22	1
17.19.1	PARIS23	1
17.19.2	DESA/UNSD	1

Annex III

Member organizations of the Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB)[1]

Acronym	Entity
FAO	**Food and Agriculture Organization**
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICAO	**International Civil Aviation Organization**
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	**International Labour Organization**
IMF	**International Monetary Fund**
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IOM	**International Organization for Migration**
ITU	**International Telecommunication Union**
UN	**United Nations**
UN Women	**UN Women**
UNCTAD	**United Nations Conference on Trade and Development**
UNDP	**United Nations Development Programme**
UNEP	**United Nations Environment Programme**
UNESCO	**United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization**
UNFPA	**United Nations Population Fund**
UN-Habitat	**United Nations Human Settlements Programme**
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	**United Nations Children's Fund**
UNIDO	**United Nations Industrial Development Organization**
UNODC	**United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime**
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNWTO	**World Tourism Organization**
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WBG	**World Bank Group**
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	**World Health Organization**
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	**World Trade Organization**

[1] CEB member organizations that are custodian agencies for SDG indicators appear in bold.